FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Russia proposed cease-fire in Korea along 38th parallel; Reds massed for new drive; U.S. asked UN for troops.*

Senate ended MacArthur ouster hearings after learning Ridgway backed MacArthur on China, O'Donnell wanted to bomb Manchuria; Pres. Truman scored his critics, warned Russia.

Hungarian Archbishop Groesz convicted of revolutionary plot. British sent warship to Iran as oil crisis grew worse.

Domestic News. *Dan A. Kimball named new Secretary of Navy. U.S. court upheld South Carolina school segregation. "Epidemic" of juvenile narcotics addiction investigated. House voted record $7.2 billion tax rise.*

KOREA

Peace Near? Russia proposed a cease-fire in Korea June 23, day before the first year of the war ended. Skeptical Western diplomats spent 4 days trying to find out some details of the plan before they succeeded. Meantime despite casualties exceeding 1.16 million in the first year, the enemy was reported massing for possibly a new offensive north of the 38th parallel. The U.S. asked 39 UN allies for more troops.

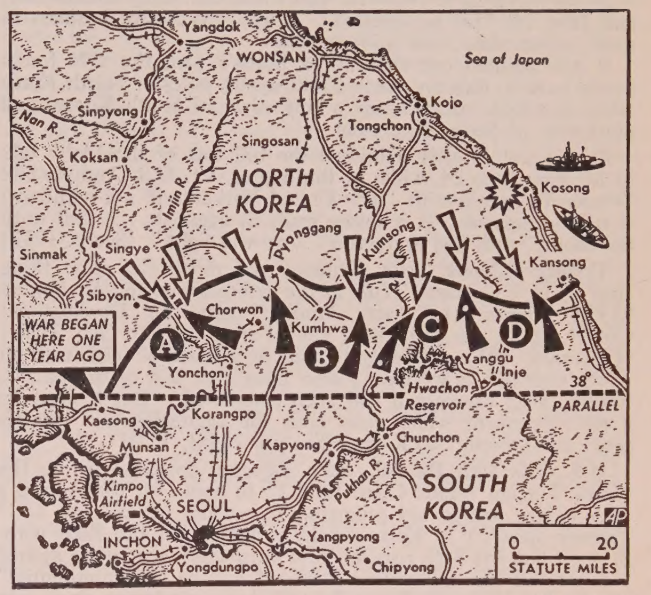
Soviet Truce Proposal

Malik Voices Truce Plea. Soviet Deputy Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik voiced the truce plea on the UN "Price of Peace" program June 23. Actually it was a 15-minute recorded broadcast from New York in which he concentrated on denouncing the U.S. as the chief cause of world tension and the war in Korea. But in his last 6 sentences he said: Korea is "the most acute problem" today. "The Soviet peoples" believe that a peaceful settlement can be achieved there. "As a first step, discussions should be started between the belligerents for a cease-fire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th parallel. Can such a step be taken? I think it can, provided there is a sincere desire to put an end to the bloody fighting in Korea. I think that, surely, is not too great a price to pay in order to achieve peace in Korea."* [See p. 169D-E]

West Wants More Details. The obscure remarks, heightened by the precautions surrounding the recording, were flashed to every major capital. The West's first reaction was to get more details. For the next 4 days it sought in vain to learn what the Kremlin had in mind. The U.S. seemed more skeptical than France or Britain, but all 3 indicated they would be satisfied with a truce somewhere along the 38th parallel if future Red aggression were banned in Korea. But South Korea was wholly opposed; it wanted unification of the whole country, a UN drive to the Manchurian border. Peking's reaction: approved Malik proposal but made no effort to end fighting. Finally the Kremlin gave the U.S. a few details. Day-by-day developments:

*Main points in Malik's talk: "Ruling circles" in U.S., Britain and France are preparing for war against Russia. "Proof": North Atlantic "military alliance," U.S. bases abroad, "remilitarization" of West Germany, revival of Japanese militarism, "mad armaments race," West Europe and U.S. rearmament and "armed intervention in Korea." Soviet Union and its allies, on the other hand, want only peace, and Russia especially is concentrating on boosting its people's "total income" (by 62% over 1940). Yet war is not necessary and would be a terrible thing. As Stalin said to reporter Ralph V. Barnes in 1932: The Soviet Govt. wants peace with the U.S. [See p. 194B, C]

As Korean War Entered 2d Year



Wide World

2d year of Korean war began June 25 with world talking of peace, UN counter-offensive halted in North China and Chinese Reds massing for what may be a new drive. Letters (A to D) mark minor actions as Reds shielded buildup. **[See map p. 177F]**

U.S. Reaction. The State Dept. said June 23 that if Malik's statement "is more than propaganda, adequate means for discussing an end to the conflict are available." Unofficially State wanted to know who were the "belligerents" Malik spoke of—Red China and Russia (both of which disavow any official part in the Korean war) or just the North Koreans and the UN forces? The officials were quick to note that Malik had greatly reduced Moscow's price for peace. He failed to mention these points in former Soviet "peace" offers: (1) withdrawal of UN troops from Korea; (2) returning Formosa to Red China; (3) seating Red China in the UN. The Peking radio corrected this omission June 26 when it said that although "the Chinese people fully indorse" the Malik proposal the U.S. must accept peace proposals "repeatedly" made by Red China and the Soviet Union (which include the 3 points just mentioned). Otherwise, the broadcast said, quoting an editorial in the official *People's Daily*, "the American invaders" in Korea will be annihilated.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.) said June 23: The Malik speech proves Russia "really pulls the strings" on the Reds in Korea. But France and England wanted to investigate, and UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie urged from Oslo June 24 that cease-fire talks begin at once. He flew back to New York June 27. Nasrollah

U.S. OFFERS RUSSIA CHOICE. The House June 26 voted 349 to 6 (6 Republicans opposed) to pass a bill expressing U.S. friendship for all people, including the Russian. The measure was sent to the President. [See p. 158N]

The next day the 26 Senators hearing the MacArthur ouster case adopted a statement warning Russia that if it starts a war it will be destroyed. [See p. 203E]

Entezam of Iran, Gen. Assembly president, came to New York from Washington June 25 to get more details but Malik developed an "illness" that lasted through June 27 and wouldn't see him. The "illness" ended at a caviar-&-vodka dinner party Malik gave the Security Council at the Waldorf-Astoria in N.Y. June 28. (He is the Council's June president.)

Meantime State Secy. Dean G. Acheson released his Korean war anniversary statement June 24. Prepared before the Malik proposal, it said: "Korea has exposed the falsity of Communist peace propaganda. They talk of peace and plan for war. The free world . . . is not deceived by this." [See Vol. X, p. 201K]

In Korea Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander, said June 24, "I'll be damned." Then: "We have business as usual, going about our military job."

It was pointed out that under Malik's plan the UN forces would have to give up nearly 2,000 square miles of North Korea while the Reds occupy only a tiny sliver of South Korean soil northwest of Seoul at present.

Pravda and *Izvestia* published the full text of the Malik talk in Moscow June 24, while in Burlington, Vt. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin said: "The United Nations will not withdraw; it will not appease. It is always ready to negotiate . . . But until the enemy (ends his) aggression . . . we will fight." [See p. 185F]

Truman Address. Pres. Truman said much the same thing June 25 in Tullahoma, Tenn. at the dedication of the Air Force's $157.5 million, 41,000-acre Arnold Engineering Development Center, an air research center named after the late Gen. Henry H. Arnold. "We are ready to join in a peaceful settlement in Korea now just as we have always been," he said in the passage inserted after the speech had been completed. "But it must be a real settlement which fully ends the aggression and restores peace and security" to Korea. [See pp. 203M, 177J]

U.S. OKs 38th Parallel. Secy. Acheson appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Com. June 26 to argue for the Admin.'s $8.5 billion foreign aid program. In passing he said the U.S.' military objective in Korea would be satisfied if the Reds withdrew behind the 38th parallel, gave satisfactory guarantees against a revival of the aggression. Annoyed by the "no-compromise" stand taken by South Korea, he said American troops went into Korea to stop aggression and restore peace, not to unify Korea, and that unification would be the subject of later political negotiations. He also said Malik's peace plan might be "camouflage" to mask Soviet designs on Iran or Burma. [See p. 179P]

Urging passage of the bill to provide $6.3 billion in military aid and $2.2 billion in economic aid for fiscal 1952, Acheson said also: Soviet Russia is as imperialist as Tsarist Russia was. "This process of encroachment and consolidation by which Russia has grown in the last 500 years from the Duchy of Moscovy to a vast empire has got to be stopped." "We have to hold" against both "armed attack" by the Reds and "internal attack." The U.S. cannot "go it alone" in a modern world in which communism may conquer America's allies and align them against the U.S. So the U.S. must help its friends. [See pp. 194H, 164M]

Acheson returned June 27 to tell the Congressmen that the U.S. would like to see the Chinese Reds withdraw across the Yalu River into Manchuria. Then the UN forces would quit Korea. Asked what would keep Red China from violating the truce, he said the knowledge that it might start a world war.

In Tokio Supreme Allied Hq. either deliberately or accidentally June 26 released a State Dept. memo to it expressing extreme skepticism of the Malik proposal, chiefly on 2 grounds: (1) it might be a "cover for military advantage" to get the UN troops away from the 38th parallel; "the Russians do not usually proceed in the manner of Mr. Malik's talk"; (2) "no intelligence reports in Washington lead officials to believe that the Communist fighting in Korea is anywhere near ready to stop. Quite the contrary appears to be the case."

Moscow Identifies 'Belligerents.' Russia finally began to give out some details of its plan June 27. Deputy Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, back in Moscow from the abortive Council of Foreign Ministers' deputies conference in Paris, told U.S. Amb. Alan G. Kirk that the North Korean and UN field commanders in Korea should negotiate the cease-fire. He identified the "belligerents" there as North Korea and the UN but suggested that "representatives" of the Chinese Red "volunteers" be included.

The State Dept. said in Washington June 28 Gromyko suggested that the armistice "be limited to strictly military questions without involving any political or territorial matters" and that "it would be up to the parties in Korea to decide what subsequent special arrangements would have to be made for a political and territorial settlement." Aside from an armistice, Russia had no "specific" steps in mind for a general settlement, did not know what Peking thought of Malik's statement.

Pres. Truman told reporters June 28 he hoped the Soviet proposal will lead to peace but he has not yet made up his mind. The U.S. conferred with its UN allies, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff began work on a cease-fire plan.

38th Fortified. The United Press reported from London June 26 that according to a high British authority the UN forces are building permanent fortifications across Korea near the 38th parallel. These will become a fixed defense line if a truce is reached. The decision was made when Defense Secy. George C. Marshall visited Korea June 8. [See p. 185D]

South Koreans Angry. South Koreans rejected any truce talk without unification. Pres. Syngman Rhee, speaking daily June 24, 25 and 26, declared that Free Korea will fight until "the last Communist invader has been driven" into Manchuria, demanded that Korea participate in all UN discussions affecting it. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.-UN supreme commander, visited Pusan June 26 and reportedly urged him to cool down. (Ridgway informed the Chinese Reds June 25 in an anniversary statement that they can't win without large-scale supplies from Russia, that they can no longer "delude" themselves that Russia will help them become a strong military power because it has designs of its own on Manchuria.) [See pp. 185F, 177H-J]

Speculation. Theories on Russia's abrupt peace proposal featured the following: (1) Economic strain in Soviet Union was beginning to tell; (2) China's Mao Tse-tung was getting tired playing Stalin's game [see p. 185G]; (3) it was a plot by Russia to give it a more active part in Korea, possibly use of Soviet ground forces; (5) it was a Russian plot to tie up U.S. military forces in Korea indefinitely by first winning a truce then constantly threatening to have it broken. Ironically Malik spoke June 23, a day after the Voice of America urged him to. (VOA said whole world hoped he would agree to UN Secy. Lie's appeal for a cease-fire along the 38th parallel made in Ottawa June 1.) And 2 days before, June 21, Pres. Truman discounted rumors of Korean peace proposals. [See pp. 193K, 177E]

New Slogan. Pyongyang (North Korean) radio June 27 dropped its "drive-the-enemy-into-the-sea" slogan and adopted a new one: "Drive the enemy to the 38th parallel."

The War Front

Reds Mass Planes, Ground Forces. U.S. Air Force Secy. Thomas K. Finletter reported in Washington June 26 after returning from Korea that the Chinese Reds have now built up their air force to 1,000 planes, mostly jets, and could use them in Korea anytime. The craft are "primarily Russia-built." Red China press reports said June 20 Red China "expected" to send 1,000 planes to Korea, plus tanks and artillery.

Front dispatches June 27 reported a "definite build-up" of Chinese Red forces along the western front above the 38th parallel while reinforcements moved south from Manchuria toward Pyongyang, the capital. Fresh Chinese and North Korean troops made strong local attacks along a 40-mi. front in central Korea June 27-28. Chinese reinforcements moved into the battle zone north of Seoul from Korangpo to Pyonggang.

In the air daily battles took place near the Manchurian border in North Korea. [See p. 193C, D]

Casualties. Enemy casualties were put at 1,162,500 June 22 by the U.S. Defense Dept. South Korean civilian casualties were reported by the South Korean Govt. June 23 at 469,484, including 170,837 killed; military casualties announced June 27:

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212,554, including 21,625 dead. Total American losses rose by 3,145 in the week to 76,749, as announced June 27. This included 12,670 dead. U.S. planes lost or damaged: 308, against 491 Red planes (reported June 24). North Korean radio at Pyongyang June 26 announced 598,567 UN casualties, 1,632 UN planes shot down, 122 UN warships sunk—figures far in excess of UN data [see p. 193J]. Pvt. Kenneth Shadrick, 19, first American to die in the war, was buried in Beckley, W. Va. June 24 [see Vol. X, p. 210G]. Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik circulated a 41-page document alleging American atrocities in Korea at the UN in New York June 22. The Intl. Fed. of Democratic Women sent it to him as June Security Council president. The U.S. challenged "the Communist aggressors" to let the Red Cross check in North Korea. [See pp. 193E, 186F-G]

U.S. Asks More Troops. The U.S. asked the UN June 21 to appeal for more troops for Korea from the 39 countries which have yet to send any although they approved the UN resolutions last summer. 16 have sent troops, ships or planes. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie issued the appeal June 23. The U.S. request said, "There is a real need for additional forces from member states in the light of massive Chinese Communist concentrations in the area and of their continuing aggression." Oddly the appeal went to Nationalist China, whose offer of troops has been declined.

Recent reinforcements in Korea: Colombian battalion of volunteers—first from South America—landed June 16. 900 British replacements arrived June 24; Britain will have a full division of 20,000 men in action by mid-July. A small contingent of Thai (Siamese) Air Force transport planes and pilots was reported in Japan June 26. Greece June 25 promised a 2d battalion. A Norwegian mobile hospital unit landed in Korea June 22. [See pp. 177K, 153K, 139E, 137E]

ROK Chiefs Changed. Pres. Syngman Rhee June 24 named Maj. Gen. Kim Il Whan Vice Defense Min. and Maj. Gen. Lee Chong Chan as ROK commander-in-chief to succeed Lt. Gen. Chung Il Kwon, who quit June 16. [See pp. 178D, 161K]

MacARTHUR HEARINGS

End at 2,045,000 Words. The MacArthur ouster hearings before the Senate Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms. apparently ended in Washington June 25 after 42 days and 2,045,000 words of testimony. It was predicted that 2 and possibly 3 reports will be made on Pres. Truman's dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and U.S. policy in Asia in general since 1944. Republicans scored just before the hearings closed with the revelation that Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S.-UN commander in Korea, agreed last December with MacArthur's recommendation that Chinese Nationalist troops on Formosa be thrown against the Red mainland. Meantime Pres. Truman defended his foreign policy as courageous and assailed "go-it-alone" advocates as flirting with World War III.

The 26 Senators who heard the testimony warned Russia June 27 to avoid "the fatal mistake of waging war" in belief that the American people are too divided to fight. "This could result only in Russia's destruction," the statement said.

The last 3 witnesses:

Hurley Concludes. Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, retired, concluded his 2-day testimony June 21. He said Pres. Roosevelt became worried soon after Yalta that perhaps too much had been given Stalin and sent Hurley to London and Moscow to "ameliorate" the agreement, especially regarding China. During the talks Roosevelt died and Pres. Truman ordered him to continue them, but the State Dept. cabled him that it was "irrevocably committed" to the Yalta pact. "I was making a little dent on Britain and Russia, but I could not move the American State Dept.," Hurley said. So he came home. He said Stalin told him April 17, 1945 that he had no designs on Nationalist China, would not oppose Chiang Kai-shek. Hurley also said he did not blame FDR for Yalta, that the President was a sick man there. The late Edward R. Stettinius Jr. was State Secretary at the time.

Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) criticized some of Hurley's testimony as inaccurate and read excerpts from the latter's 1945 testimony and speeches to show that Hurley had changed his opinions considerably since then. Examples: In 1945 Hurley favored Chinese Nationalist concessions to the Communists, thought the latter were not unlike Oklahoma Republicans except that they were armed and that "Russia is *not* supporting the Chinese Communist Party." [See p. 195E]

Barr Scores Chiang. Maj. Gen. David G. Barr, who headed a U.S. military mission to China throughout 1948 and fought in Korea last year, disagreed with Vice Adm. Oscar C. Badger's testimony June 22 [see p. 195C]. He said the Nationalists never lost a battle for want of U.S. arms but rather because of the Chiang Kai-shek Govt.'s ineptitude, corruption, "atrocious" leadership in the field and lack of will to fight. He said he tried in vain to get Chiang to reform his armies but Chiang, although personally honest, "did not have the intestinal fortitude to slap his old faithfuls down." Examples of corruption: (1) a divisional general would get the division pay roll, keep half, hand the other half to his men; (2) dental equipment intended for Chinese soldiers was advertised for public sale. Barr supported the U.S. policy of virtually abandoning Chiang in 1949, the recall of MacArthur and the present policy of fighting a limited war in Korea. He disagreed with the MacArthur-Ridgway recommendation of letting Chiang reinvade the Chinese mainland but did favor "hot pursuit" of Chinese planes into Manchuria from Korea. [See Vol. X, p. 298B]

Ridgway Backed MacArthur. As Barr took the stand June 22, Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) brought out that Ridgway had supported MacArthur last December on unshackling the Formosa troops. He introduced a paraphrased message to Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, from Ridgway in which the latter said he agreed with MacArthur that Red China was committed so deeply in Korea that it would be especially vulnerable to invasion in the south from Formosa. [See p. 195H]

O'Donnell Would Have Bombed Manchuria. 13th and last witness June 25 was Maj. Gen. Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell Jr., Far East Bomber Command chief until January [see p. 27J], who said the U.S. should have bombed Manchuria last November when the Chinese Reds drove into Korea. Russia would not have "dared" to enter the war directly, he said. The U.S. and UN thus lost an opportunity to win the war last year, he said. Now he feels differently about bombing Manchuria because the U.S. must "retain the Sunday punch for Russia in case they get out of bounds." He revealed that his bombers were not allowed to attack North Korean hydroelectric works sending power to Red China and said that Rashin, a port near the Soviet border, should have been bombed continuously despite State Dept. objections. When he testified that no concessions had to be made at Yalta to get Russia into the war against Japan in 1945 because Japan was defeated by then and no land invasion was necessary, Knowland introduced a letter from Fleet Adm. Ernest J. King who disagreed partially. King said he had supported Russia's entry and giving it half of Sakhalin Island "as a sop" but no more. [See Vol. IX, p. 334C]

Truman Denounces Critics. Pres. Truman used the occasion of the dedication of the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma, Tenn. June 25 to defend his foreign policy and denounce his critics. He made it unmistakably clear that he was referring to MacArthur when he said: "Partisan efforts to label our foreign policy as 'appeasement'—to tag it as a policy of 'fear' or 'timidity'—point to our 'going it alone' down the road to World War III." He said it was not a policy of fear but of courage that unified the free nations of the world to maintain peace, that aided the Greeks and the Turks and other free peoples "fighting back against the Communist threat" and that came to the aid of Korea to "fight armed aggression and hurl it back." Those who advocate "going it alone" and "taking a chance" on enlarging the war "want us to play Russian roulette with the foreign policy of the United States—and with all the chambers of the pistol loaded." He rejected these ideas and said the U.S. will instead continue military and economic aid to its allies, curb inflation at home and increase both its defense production and armed strength.

Throughout his speech he emphasized American efforts since World War II to stabilize peace as against the efforts of the "rulers in the Kremlin" to "impose their own system of slavery on other nations." He said the U.S. has aided all those willing to defend themselves and cited Greece, Turkey, France, Italy, Western Berlin and China. Of the last he said: "We gave them more help than we gave Greece or Turkey or Berlin or Italy," but "many" Chinese Nationalist generals "took our aid and surrendered it and themselves to the Communists." China fell, he said, "because of the failure of the Nationalist Govt. to mobilize the strength of China to maintain its freedom." The U.S. is now aiding Formosa, he said, but it must do its share.

Of Korea he said the free nations have proved they can and will oppose aggression. Their action has so far succeeded in blocking Communist aggression and preventing a third world war. He warned the Kremlin: "Attack—and you will have the united resources of the free nations thrown against you; attack—and you

will be confronted by a war you cannot possibly win." He defended Gens. Omar N. Bradley and George C. Marshall as great military leaders and called Acheson "one of the greatest Secretaries of State in the history of this country" who's "done a lot more for his country than all his slanderers put together." [See pp. 202D, 195H, 186N, 171C]

Truman Signs 'Anti-Gag' Law. It was disclosed June 25 that one of the provisions of the draft-UMT bill signed by Pres. Truman June 19 prohibits the Govt. from restricting or preventing any armed forces member from "communicating directly or indirectly with any member . . . of Congress concerning any subject" not in violation of existing law. Gen. MacArthur was fired following publication of his letter to Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.). [See pp. 196E, 113J]

Cain Backs Bombing. Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.), one of the Senators hearing the MacArthur case, said June 24 the U.S. should stop "appeasement" in Korea and bomb Manchuria "with everything we've got" until peace is achieved. [See 194M]

Taft Scores Truman. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), in Indianapolis June 23 where he addressed a GOP dinner, accused Pres. Truman of "starting" the Korean war with no thought of what might happen elsewhere. He said the same lack of planning marks the Administration's efforts in other crisis spots and at home. He backed releasing Chiang for a Chinese mainland attack. [See p. 154D]

Dewey Trip. N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced plans June 23 to visit Korea and other Far Eastern areas in July. The State Dept. arranged the trip. Dewey conferred with MacArthur in New York June 26. [See p. 147G]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Iran Asks U.S. for Support. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh appealed by letter to Pres. Truman June 28 for U.S. support against British opposition to Iran's oil nationalization program. He accused the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. of encouraging its employes to leave the oil fields, although Iran has offered to continue their salaries, and of forcing oil tankers to refuse to give receipts for oil received to the Govt.'s Iranian Natl. Oil Co. He promised that Iran will use "all means at its disposal" to prevent any stoppage in the flow of oil and guaranteed the safety of foreign nationals in Iran. Pres. Truman again urged both Britain and Iran to settle their dispute peacefully but did not offer to mediate.

The 8,000-ton British cruiser *Mauritius* anchored off Abadan, Iran June 28 to cover the evacuation of the 3,000-member British staff, who have unanimously refused to work for the new Iranian firm. The British feared they would be held accountable for any accidents in the oil fields under a drastic anti-sabotage law proposed to the Majlis (lower house) by the Premier.

Meantime the U.S. Govt. approved a plan June 28 by 18 U.S. oil companies to supply Western Europe with oil if Iranian supplies are cut off.

In Iran this week families of British workers were flown or shipped out, British oil tankers pumped oil back into storage tanks rather than give the Iranians receipts stating they owed Iran for the oil and Eric Drake, British company manager, went to Basra, Iraq for safety.

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson June 27 rejected U.S. intervention, denounced Iran's "threat and fear" tactics against the British. 4 U.S. destroyers, however, were ordered from Singapore to the Persian Gulf June 24 apparently "to show the flag." [See pp. 195L-196C, including map]

Hungarian Church Trial. Archbishop Josef Groesz, 64, of Kalocsa, who succeeded Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as head of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, was convicted in Budapest June 28 of plotting to overthrow the Communist Govt. with U.S. aid and was sentenced to 15 years in jail. Groesz was prosecuted by Gyula Alapi, Mindszenty's prosecutor. The presiding judge was Vilmos Olti, who gave Mindszenty his life sentence. Groesz and his 8 codefendants gave detailed confessions in open court June 22-26. Besides confessing to the plot, some said they spied for the U.S., helped refugees escape and engaged in black-market currency deals. Istvan Cserrlar, 40, general of the Paulician Order and a defendant, said members of his group had mistresses and included homosexuals.

Ferenc Vecer, 37, Paulician prior who said he killed a Russian soldier, was sentenced to death. Other sentences: Vendel Endredy, 56, Cistercian abbot, 14 years, Gyula Haygo-Kovacs, 63, Cistercian estate manager and prewar Senator, 13 years; Cserrlar and Dr. Paul Bozsik, 67, Catholic priest and ex-Parliament member, 10 years each; Dr. Endre Farkas, 65, lawyer and lay Catholic official, 8 years. Dr. Laszlo Hevey, 49, was held for a new trial on charges of organizing armed terrorist groups. Dr. Elajos Pongraz, 42, ex-employe of the U.S. Legation, was held for military trial for allegedly giving the U.S. military information.

The U.S. State Dept. June 23 called the trial "a continuation of Communist efforts to suppress all human rights and liberties" and end the churches' moral influence. [See p. 190C]

Japanese Pact Advances. John Allison, special aide to U.S. Amb.-at-Large John Foster Dulles, predicted in Tokio June 25 that a Japanese peace treaty will be ready for a signing conference Sept. 1. U.S.-British-French agreement on a draft treaty was achieved by Dulles at meetings in London and Paris June 4-14. Britain finally agreed at the talks to a U.S. proposal that Japan choose for itself, after its sovereignty is restored, whether to sign the treaty with the Chinese Communist Govt., as Britain at first insisted, or with the Nationalist Govt. Both Britain and the U.S. rejected a Soviet proposal June 10 that the treaty be drafted at a Big 4 (Russia, U.S., Britain, Red China) Foreign Ministers meeting. [See p. 171G-H]

70,000 Japanese were "depurged" by the Govt. June 19-20. They had been deprived of specific political and economic rights in the early days of the occupation for such wartime or prewar militaristic activities as membership in the Imperial Rule Assistance Assn. [See p. 147K] 5 Japanese convicted of murdering Australian war prisoners were hanged in Los Negros, Admiralty Islands June 11. [See p. 133M]

Czechs Hold 2 Pilots. The U.S. June 24 again demanded that the Czech Govt. release 2 North Atlantic Treaty Org. pilots who landed their USAF F-84 jet planes near Kbely, northeast of Prague, June 8 after getting lost on a flight in Germany. Czechoslovakia had rejected an earlier demand for their release and charged that U.S. planes violated Czech territory 116 times since Jan. 15. The U.S. denied the charge. The 2 pilots are 1st Lt. Luther G. Roland of Hummelston, Pa. and Norwegian 1st Lt. Bjoern Johansen, who was attached to U.S. forces under the NATO training program. [See p. 190J]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Health Plan Challenge. Pres. Truman told opponents of his compulsory health insurance program June 22 that if they "come up with a better proposal—or even one that is almost as good—I'll go along with them." He issued this challenge as he laid the cornerstone of the new $60 million clinical research center of the Natl. Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. He lauded the growth of private health insurance plans but said "they do not meet the problem." "Less than 4 million Americans have reasonably complete medical care insurance, and 75 million have [none] . . . at all," he said.

Dr. John W. Cline, president of the American Medical Assn., said June 22 that a better program than Mr. Truman's "is already available and is functioning admirably—the American medical system which has made this the healthiest great nation in the world." He said "nearly half" the U.S. has some health insurance and labeled Mr. Truman's plan "socialized medicine." [See pp. 172N-P, 17C]

Asks Defense Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress June 21 to appropriate $535 million for the Fed. Civil Defense Admin. for fiscal 1952, warning that Americans must prepare to defend their cities against air attack for the first time in history. $250 million of the CDA funds was for bomb shelters (to be matched by contributions from the states), $200 million for stockpiling medical and other defense materials. He also requested $238,784,000 to aid defense production, $31,800,000 for the Selective Service Admin., $870,000 for Washington civil defense. [See p. 116N]

Resignation. Marriner S. Eccles, 60, as a Fed. Reserve Board governor June 21 after 17 years on the board, 12 of those years as its chairman. [See pp. 207E, 140H; Vol. IX, 256P; VIII, 32D]

Appointments. Francis P. Matthews, 64, to succeed George A. Garrett as Ambassador to Ireland June 28 [see pp. 157A, 149L;

Vol. X, 275J], and Navy Under-Secy. Dan A. Kimball, 55, to replace Matthews as Navy Secretary. [See Vol. X, p. 332L] . . . Ex-R.I. Gov. Robert E. Quinn as Chief Judge of the Military Court of Appeals June 21. [See p. 173E]

CONGRESS

$7.2 Billion Tax Rise Voted. A record $7.2 billion tax increase, the largest single revenue bill ever considered by Congress, was passed by a 233-160 House vote June 22 and sent to the Senate. The vote was 196 D., 36 R. and 1 I. for the bill and 149 R., 11 D. against it. The measure would bring federal tax income up to $63.3 billion a year but would still leave a deficit of about $8 billion in fiscal 1952. [See p. 196P]

'Must' Bills. The Senate Democratic conference June 26 dropped plans for a summer recess in order to complete defense production-economic controls legislation and these 3 other "must" items: (1) the $7.2 billion tax rise, (2) $8½ billion for foreign military & economic aid, (3) domestic appropriations.

An 8-month extension of defense production-economic control powers was approved by a 12-1 Senate Banking Com. vote and a 12-month extension by a 21-5 House Banking Com. tally, both June 21. The Senate bill bans any price rollback, the House measure bars only beef price rollbacks.

Pres. Truman warned June 23 that the "relaxed, soft attitude" evidenced by these 2 bills was "an invitation to disaster." He transmitted a report of the Natl. Advisory Board on Mobilization also urging speedy action on production & controls legislation because "the dangers confronting our national safety and economic stability have in no sense diminished." OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle said June 24 that beef prices will rise 10% if rollbacks are banned. [See p. 196M-N]

(The Army announced June 21 that it might buy as much as 10 million lbs. of foreign beef for troops overseas. It had appealed to 293 U.S. meat suppliers, but only 22 offered to sell it beef—an insufficient 10,800,000 lbs.) [See p. 191A]

50,000 Housing Units Voted. A $6.2 billion Independent Offices appropriations bill authorizing the building of 50,000 low-rent public housing units in fiscal 1952 was passed by a 47-25 Senate vote June 20 and returned to the House which had approved only 5,000 housing units. The measure directed a 25% cut in payrolls for public relations and other information personnel and a reduction in annual leave of Govt. employes from the present 26 days to 20 days. [See pp. 197B, 188H]

Ethics Inquiry. A Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) began hearings June 19 on "ethics in government." Comptroller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren, the first witness, blamed businessmen who took Govt. jobs for the recent "weakening of moral standards." Some Army and Navy officers "used their uniforms to feather their own nests," he said, and every employe of the Fed. Housing Admin.'s Washington regional office took gifts ranging from TV sets to hosiery, which the FHA later made them return. Ex-Interior Secy. Harold L. Ickes charged at the hearings June 22 that Congress itself "is largely responsible for the hate and suspicion that permeates the air of America today." He scored Gen. Douglas MacArthur without naming him for engaging in both "active insubordination" and a "political campaign." [See p. 108P]

Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan June 19 announced the dismissal of Guy W. Cravens, 52, of the Production & Marketing Admin.'s Minneapolis office on charges of accepting "favors" from a private firm that leased a Govt. warehouse and then rented it to the CCC for a $63,000 profit. [See p. 165K]

Ex-Convicts Got Contracts. The House Armed Services "Watchdog" Subcom. reported June 20 that 2 ex-convicts got $3,299,984.75 in defense contracts for the Elvair Corp. of Jackson, Miss., which at one time stood to make a $139,000 profit on total assets of $179.39. The ex-convicts were B. A. Totten and B. T. Jayne who met in the El Reno, Okla. federal prison. The subcommittee urged cancelation of the orders and dismissal of 2 Birmingham inspectors who recommended most of the contracts. Elvair Corp. officials retorted that they were producing canvas seat covers and Air Force targets contracted for on schedule, and Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford of the Detroit tank-automotive center said Elvair's bid was "by far the lowest."

(The Senate Small Business Com. charged June 23 that 10 big companies got 27% of the Govt.'s defense business during the first 9 months of the Korean fighting. Gen. Motors led the list. But the Army reported June 26 that small business got 71.6% of the 211,890 Quartermaster contracts—42.6% of their $3,451,220,000 value—awarded Sept. 1950-April 1951.) [See p. 188J-K]

RFC Fate Up to Senate. The question of abolishing or reforming the RFC was put up to the Senate June 22 when the Senate Banking Com. reported out 2 conflicting bills without recommendation. The committee's members had deadlocked on the issue [see p. 140H]. It was revealed June 23 that a Senate Banking subcommittee has accused the RFC of yielding to political influence in lending $3,950,000 to the Central Iron & Steel Co. of Harrisburg, Pa. RFC Loan Examiner Hubert B. Steele recommended the loans; after they were granted, he went to work for the Washington law firm of Joseph H. Rosenbaum, who represented Central. [See p. 83J]

Resignation of ex-RFC Asst. Comptroller Allen E. Freeze as vice president of Texas Consolidated Oil, Inc. was announced June 23. Freeze had been accused of taking pay from the company while still on the RFC's payroll. Hubert E. Bale, 52, succeeded A. W. Kincade as Texas Consolidated president, and Earl J. Holzhauer replaced Morris Porter as secretary-treasurer [see p. 199B]. RFC officials revealed June 25 that Howard Hughes' contract requires him to resume flight tests of his HK1 (Hughes flying boat) by Sept. 1. The RFC owns the plane. [See p. 51G]

Other Bills Passed. (June 20) 11 veterans' bills expected to cost $770 million, including: $335,600,000 to increase hospital beds by 16,000 by building 24 new hospitals and enlarging 14 present hospitals (Pres. Truman canceled a similar authorization in 1949) [see Vol. IX, p. 124N-P], increased benefits for veterans and dependents, unlimited renewal of 5-year term GI insurance; all approved by House voice vote and sent to Senate. [See p. 197D] . . . (June 21) Measure authorizing ex-Communist Arthur Koestler, author of *Darkness at Noon,* to become a permanent U.S. resident; approved by unanimous Senate vote over Justice Dept. objections and sent to House. [See pp. 71M-N, 23E; Vol. X, 152M] . . . (June 22) Extension until Dec. 31 of June 30 deadline for entry of displaced persons; passed by House and sent to President (the Senate had amended the measure June 21 to extend the time limit for entry of war orphans also). [See p. 149H] . . . (June 25) Extension of Washington, D.C. rent controls until March 31, 1952; approved by 171-120 House vote and returned to Senate which had passed a one-year extension (until June 30, 1952) June 21; the bill allows rents to rise 20% above Jan. 1, 1941 levels. [See p. 99K]

Mississippi Job Sales. A Senate investigations subcommittee, in a unanimous report (4 D., 3 R.) June 20, blamed the Democratic Natl. Com. for the "vicious job-selling racket" uncovered in the pro-Truman Democratic command in Mississippi.

The subcommittee did not accuse the Natl. Com. of getting any of the political contributions taken from applicants for postal and OPS jobs. But it said the Natl. Com. was responsible because it invoked "political reprisals by taking away the federal patronage rights of the [anti-Truman] Mississippi Congressional delegation and turning [them] over . . . to an irresponsible and corrupt [pro-Truman] group." The Post Office has dismissed or filed charges against 56 employes accused.

The Administration restored the patronage rights of Mississippi's Senators and Representatives shortly after the Senate investigation began and has withdrawn nominations recommended by the pro-Truman group. But the Mississippi Democratic Executive Com. announced June 11 that it was still opposed to Pres. Truman and "all he stands for." [See p. 140J-L]

Kamp Convicted. Joseph P. Kamp was convicted of contempt of Congress by a federal jury in Washington June 28 for the 2d time. He had refused to give the House Lobby Com. names of contributors to his Constitutional Education League. [See Vol. X, p. 386G]

LABOR

Ship Tie-Up Ends. The 11-day U.S. shipping tie-up ended June 26 when the CIO Marine Engineers signed a tentative agreement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators. The CIO Natl. Maritime Union had reached an agreement with the East Coast operators June 22, and the CIO American Radio Assn. had settled June 24. The ARA had also ended its West Coast walkout June 21. Terms of the pacts: (1) an 8% increase in basic wages, (2) reduction of the 48-hour work week to 44 hours until Dec. 15 and 40 hours thereafter and (3) 3 weeks of paid vacation a year for men who work all year for the same company and 2 weeks for men who switch employers. The contracts run for 2 years and take effect only if approved by the Wage Stabilization Board since they bring wages up to as much as 25% above Jan. 1950 levels—against the 10% raise ceiling. [See p. 197L-M]

Living Costs, Rail Pay Up. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported June 27 that its cost-of-living index rose to a record 185.4% of the 1935-39 average May 15. This means a 1¢-an-hour raise July 1 for 1,200,000 railroad workers under "escalator" contracts. The May 15 index figure, identical for both the old and revised series, compared with 184.5% for the old and 184.6% for the new April 15. Prices have risen 8.9% since the Korean fighting started, according to the new index. Food prices, up 12% since Korea, increased 0.8% between April 15 and May 15 to a record 227.4%. [See pp. 191F, 165D]

Farm Labor. A bill authorizing the Labor Dept. to recruit and import Mexicans for temporary work on U.S. farms was passed by a 240-139 House vote and sent to joint conference June 27 [see p. 197N]. The AFL Natl. Farm Labor Union June 25 suspended until fall its picketing of California's Imperial Valley farms, where harvesting has ended. It accused the Labor Dept. of being "an employment agency for strikebreakers" for allegedly failing to remove contract Mexican laborers from struck farms [see p. 189G]. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in Washington June 21 that the Taft-Hartley law's ban on secondary boycotts does not apply to farm workers. It therefore dismissed a complaint against the AFL farm union arising from secondary picketing in the Di Giorgio Fruit Co. and Di Giorgio Wine Co. strike. [See pp. 183L, 72B-C; Vol. X, 84H-J]

NLRB Rulings. (June 23) Discharge of an employe on union demand because he refused to obey union orders to limit his output is illegal. Printz Leather Co. of Philadelphia and the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers were found equally guilty in the dismissal of Edmund Fabiszewski, who was ordered reinstated . . . (June 24) Jack Smith Beverages, Inc. of Jackson, Mich. was ordered to withdraw recognition from and dissolve an AFL Teamsters Bro'hood local on grounds that the local was a company union dominated by the employer. It was the first such finding in the case of an AFL or CIO affiliate . . . (June 26) An employer may ban distribution of union literature in his plant if he does not discriminate between unions or suppress employe organization. The Monolith (Calif.) Portland Cement Co. was therefore found guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley law because its ban aided the AFL United Cement Workers at the expense of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. [See p. 198C]

Phone Raise. 20,000 long-lines phone employes in 42 states received a 10% raise under an agreement reached by American Tel. & Tel. and the CIO Communications Workers June 27. Part is subject to WSB approval. [See p. 181K-L]

Chicago's 13,000 AFL transit workers won a 14¢ hourly raise spread over the next 11 months from the city-owned elevated and street car lines June 22. [See Vol. IX, p. 343P]

LABOR STATISTICS

Mfg. Data (from BLS):	May	April	May 1950
Avg. weekly earnings	$64.35	$64.74	$57.54
Avg. weekly hours	40.6	41.0	39.9
Avg. hourly earnings	$1.585	$1.579	$1.442
Civilians employed by Executive Branch of Fed. Govt. (from Civil Svc. Comm.)	*2,408,809	April 30	March 31 2,361,864

*Up nearly 500,000 since the Korean fighting started. The UP reported June 20: A record 1,250,000 civilians are employed by the Govt. outside the military departments; the military departments employ about 1,265,000, half the World War II peak; although total civilian employment by the Govt. is 1,255,000 fewer than the 3,770,000 at the wartime peak, the payroll has already exceeded the $8.3 billion wartime record. [See p. 173K-L]

COMMUNISM

Congressional Probe. 2 more Hollywood figures refused this week to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Com. Robert Rossen, 43, "Oscar"-winning writer-director-producer, testified June 25 that he was not a Communist but refused to say whether he had ever been one. J. Edward Bromberg, 48, Hungarian-born actor, refused to tell June 26 whether he was a Communist. [See pp. 132H, 117K]

The committee began hearings June 19 into possible Communist infiltration in defense plants in the Baltimore area. Witnesses who refused to answer questions in this phase of the inquiry included: Irving Dvorin, N.Y.C. port agent for the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, who appeared June 20; Sam Schmerler, ex-FBI fingerprint classifier, who appeared June 27. An Un-American Activities subcommittee June 26 recommended contempt citations for Robert W. Lee and Oscar Roberts, both of Baltimore, who were among 7 witnesses who refused to talk.

IWO Dissolution Ordered. N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg June 25 ordered dissolution of the 162,000-member Intl. Workers Order, Inc. after an 11-week trial on the ground that it is "Communist-dominated." [See p. 141L]

Daily Worker announced June 25 that its price will go up from 5¢ for 12 pages to 10¢ for 8 July 1 because it is losing money. [See p. 109K] . . . **Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz,** 29, wartime atomic scientist, was acquitted of contempt-of-Congress charges by Fed. Dist. Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington June 21. [See Vol. X, p. 395A] . . . **Veterans Admin.** was upheld by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward M. Curran in Washington June 26 for its loyalty dismissal of James Kutcher of Newark, Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist) member and ex-GI who lost both legs in World War II. [See Vol. IX, p. 150A] . . . **Illinois** Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson June 26 vetoed the Broyles-Young bill designed to outlaw the CP. [See p. 158D-E] . . . **Nebraska** Atty. Gen. C. S. Beck announced June 26 that all public employes must take a loyalty oath after Aug. 27 under a new state law. [See p. 109K]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Auto Output Cut. Auto makers began laying off thousands of workers June 27 preparatory to cutting output July 1 as ordered by the Natl. Production Authority June 2. The NPA order limits July-September output to about 1,200,000 vehicles, 25% below the previous quarter and 37% under the comparable 1950 period. Each manufacturer will get enough steel, copper and aluminum to allow him to make the same proportion of the total number of autos produced in the U.S. as he made in Jan. 1950. He can exceed this only by using his metal allotment to make lighter cars. Gen. Motors gets 41.35% of the allotments, Chrysler 21.65% and Ford 21.35%. (The OPS June 25 authorized Chrysler to pass on to the retail customer the $251.19 and $261.38 factory price increases in 11 new models equipped with V-8 engines.) [See pp. 167P, 189H-J]

Crude rubber prices to U.S. industry were cut by the Gen. Services Admin. June 21 from 66¢ a lb. to 52¢ effective July 1. The GSA has been the nation's sole authorized buyer of foreign natural rubber since Dec. 1950. [See p. 126L]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Astronomy. Outbursts of radiation from the edge of the sun may be the cause of ionospheric disturbances of the earth's atmosphere, it was reported at the American Astronomical Society meeting June 21-23 in Washington [see Vol. VIII, p. 263E]. Other reports: Dr. Harold I. Ewen at the Lyman Laboratory at Harvard heard "whispers" from billions of hydrogen atoms. (At an American Physical Society discussion in Schenectady, N.Y. June 16 Drs. Ewen and E. M. Purcell of Harvard reported detecting hydrogen in space with a giant radio listening post.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 35L] Dr. Thornton Page, of Yerkes Observatory, U. of Chicago reported a new system for computing the total mass of galaxies by measuring the velocities in the orbit. Dr. Page estimated the density of the universe at .000000000000000000000000000001 (28 zeros after the decimal point).

Dr. G. Van Biesbroeck of the U. of Texas' McDonald Observatory has determined from photographs that it takes Neptune's satellite Nereid almost a year to circle the planet, according to *The N.Y. Times* June 24 . . . Dr. Milton H. Humason reported in Los Angeles June 19 that the Mt. Palomar 200" Hale telescope can "see" 360 million light-years into space compared with the 250 million light-year range of smaller telescopes. He spotted larger groups of "run-away" stars at that distance receding at the rate of 38,000 mi. a second, as compared with 28,000 mi. a second he computed in 1942 on the basis of observations with a 100" telescope. This supports the theory that the universe is expanding . . . Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard College Observatory reported in *Science* June 8 that mysterious radio signals from space may be the dying gasps of aging stars which have "radiated away most of their available energy [and are] approaching a cold senility." [See p. 120B]

Medicine. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said June 20 in N.Y. that warnings linking immunization injections and polio were based on tentative evidence but advised

against "indiscriminate" injections against other diseases during polio epidemics. Suspending standard immunization inoculations for children over 6 months until fall was recommended by U.S., N.Y.C. and N.Y. state health departments. [See p. 119M] . . . A report of a conference of state dental directors issued by the U.S. Public Health Service June 16 in Washington stated that fluoridation of public water reduces tooth decay by 2/3. 88 cities now have this service in operation; larger cities such as Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and others are considering it [see Vol. VIII, p. 204E] . . . The American Heart Assn. appointed Dr. Vincent Lorber, 48, of Western Reserve U., June 24 as a "career investigator" to carry on biological research at an annual salary of $12,000 for life. [See p. 127G; Vol. VIII, 91M]

TV Color Debut. CBS presented the first commercial color broadcast in TV history in N.Y. June 25. The special one-hour show was sent to CBS-TV outlets in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington as well as to WCBS-TV in N.Y. Arthur Godfrey, Faye Emerson, Sam Levenson, Ed Sullivan and others participated. CBS-Columbia announced June 24 that a Dual television set (receives color and black & white) will be available in the late summer for $499.95 for a 10-inch tube magnified to 12½ inches. [See p. 199N]

The Radio Corporation of America was accused by CBS June 25 of holding out on its promise to deliver its tri-color television tube to the network. Dr. Allan B. DuMont, television manufacturer, praised the RCA color tube June 22 as the first satisfactory one he has seen. RCA announced June 21 that it will begin its tests of color TV July 9 in Radio City, N.Y. Meantime the FCC appealed to TV station owners June 22 for a policing of excessive nudity, crime shows and ads. [See Vol. VII, p. 380A]

American Broadcasting Co. June 24 announced separation of its radio and television network by creation of these 4 new divisions effective July 2: radio network, ABC-owned radio stations, TV network, ABC-owned TV stations. [See Vol. X, 387H, 293J]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

SEVENTEEN. Musical comedy based on Booth Tarkington's novel about adolescent afflicted with puppy love. Book by Sally Benson. Walter Kent's music. Lyrics by Kim Gannon. Staged by Hassard Short. Book directed by Richard Whorf, dances & musical numbers by Dania Krupska. Produced by Milton Berle, Sammy Lambert, Bernie Foyer. In cast: Kenneth Nelson, Ann Crowley, Betty Jane Seagle. June 21 at Broadhurst. (3-2-3)*

CLOSED

DARKNESS AT NOON, 186 performances, June 23. [See p. 23E]
FLAHOOLEY, 40 performances, June 16. [See p. 166N-P]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 143M]

NEW BOOKS

BECKONING FRONTIERS, by Marriner S. Eccles. U.S. financial history 1933-1945. Charges Giannini banking interests put political pressure on Pres. Truman to oust him as Fed. Reserve Bd. chairman in 1948. June 16. (Knopf, $5)† [See Vol. VIII, pp. 120H, 32D]

HORNS FOR THE DEVIL, by Louis Malley. Novel about influence of Mafia on N.Y. family. June 15. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, $3)*

THE ROOSEVELT TREASURY, ed. by James N. Rosenau. Selections from writings of FDR, friends & enemies. June 21. (Doubleday, 448 pp., $5)†

THE SECRET ARMY, by Gen. T. Bor-Komorowski. Story of Polish underground in World War II. June 21. (Macmillan, 407 pp., $4)†

A SOLDIER'S STORY, by Gen. Omar N. Bradley. Frank account of war in Africa and Europe. BOMC selection. June 18. (Holt, 618 pp., $5)†

THE SOVIET SLAVE EMPIRE, by Albert Konrad Herling. Study of slave labor in Russia & satellites. June 20. (Wilfred Funk, 208 pp., $3.75)†

THIS IS WAR, by David Douglas Duncan. Photo narrative of U.S. Marines in action in Korea. June 25. (Harper, 160 pp., $4.95)†

TOTAL TERROR, by Albert Kalme. An exposé of Soviet & German domination of Baltic states. June 15. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 310 pp., $3.50)†

UMBERTO'S CIRCUS, by Edward Bass. Novel about Czech circus. Lit. Guild selection. June 20. (Farrar, Strauss & Young, 340 pp., $3)*

THE WATCH, by Carlo Levi. Loosely knit novel about postwar Italy. June 21. (Farrar, Strauss & Young, 442 pp., $3.75)*

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Court Upholds Segregation. A 2-1 decision of a special 3-judge federal court June 23 in Charleston, S.C. upheld Negro segregation in S.C. public schools. Equal facilities in schools for both races was ordered. District Judge J. Waties Waring dissented [see p. 184C]. S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes hailed the court's ruling June 25 as "unanswerable" [see pp. 95P, 29D]. Walter F. White, executive secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted June 25 in Atlanta that all segregation will be ended within 10 years. [See Vol. X, p. 159M]

Roy Wilkens, NAACP administrator, told the NAACP convention in Atlanta June 26 that the Negro children in the south "are getting a lot of separation and nothing in the way of equality." The NAACP's Strategy Board adopted a legal action program to challenge all types of racial segregation at state and municipal levels. [See pp. 100C, 52A-B]

Horace Ward, a young Negro, was denied admittance to the University of Georgia June 13 [see p. 63F]. The Florida Supreme Court June 15 rejected a petition of 5 Negroes for admission to the U. of Florida on the ground that no good reasons for admission had been presented. [See Vol. X, p. 247L]

Pfc. Phillip J. Evans, a Negro airman, was transferred from the U. of Alabama June 15 without having attended a class [see Vol. X, p. 232G]. The Cincinnati College of Music June 20 barred a Negro as a TV student. North Carolina U. June 8 accepted 3 Negro students, 2 of whom were assigned rooms in an all-white dormitory. [See p. 118K-L; Vol. X, p. 326M]

N.C. Gov. W. Kerr Scott said in Raleigh the same day that North Carolina's public schools would never lower segregation barriers. The Baltimore Park Board voted June 25 to end segregation on 4 municipal golf courses; interracial matches will be allowed on certain tennis courts. The suburb of Cicero was enjoined temporarily by Fed. Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago June 26 from barring a Negro family from a white neighborhood. The Rev. John Melville Burgess was named the first Negro canon of Washington (D.C.) Cathedral June 6. [See Vol. X, p. 272A-B]

Jobs for Graduates. The June crop of college graduates has more job opportunities at higher starting pay than any graduating class has had since the war, according to surveys released by *The N.Y. Times* June 24 and the UP June 3. Engineering students are most in demand. The nation's big companies are offering them their pick of jobs at salaries of $250 to $350 a month and higher. [See Vol. VIII, p. 195P]

Robert R. Behlow of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics said June 23 that teachers' salaries went up 84% during 1925-49 while factory workers' pay rose 125%. Teachers' salaries increased 62% since 1939, retail prices 71%. [See p. 95M]

Zionists Meet. The Zionist Org. of America, meeting in Atlantic City, N.J. June 14-17, heard charges that Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and the Israeli Govt. were trying to weaken the world Zionist movement. Ben-Gurion had urged recently while in the U.S. that the Zionist movement outside Israel be dissolved. Benjamin G. Browdy was reelected president. [See p. 148J-K; Vol. X, 223K]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Augustana Lutheran Church	Dr. Oscar A. Benson	Pres.	June 14
B'nai Zion	Dr. Jacob I. Steinberg of N.Y.	Pres.*	June 4
Boston College	Very Rev. Dr. Joseph N. Maxwell	Pres.	June 21
Boston U.	Harold C. Case	Pres.	June 3
Bowling Green U.	Dr. Ralph W. McDonald	Pres.	June 7
Intl. Catholic Migration Comm.	James J. Norris	Chrmn.	June 7
Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews	Benson Ford of Ford Motor Co.	Protestant co-chrmn.	June 16
Natl. Conf. of Social Work	Lester B. Granger of N.Y., exec. dir. of Natl. Urban League	Pres.	May 16
Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A.	Dr. Raymond F. McLain, pres. of Transylvania College	Gen. Dir.	June 18
Oxford U.: University College	Prof. Arthur Lehman Goodhart	Master	June 17
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.:	Dr. Harrison Ray Anderson	Moderator	May 24
	Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake	Stated Clerk	May 29
Board of Forgn. Missions	Dr. Peter Emmons	Pres.	June 19
Rabbinical Council of America	Rabbi Samuel Berliant	Pres.*	May 30
Reformed Church in America	Rev. Dr. David Van Strin	Pres.	June 6
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania	Dr. Burgess Lee Gordon	Pres.	June 22

*Reelected

Henry Carter, 76, chairman of World Council of Churches Com. on Refugees; June 19 in London.

Peter Cheyney, 55, British author of crime novels written in American style; June 26 in London.

Mark Morton, 92, co-founder of Morton Salt Co.; June 25 in his home near West Chicago after a year's illness.

Raymond Patenotre, 50, former newspaper publisher and co-defendant in $2 million tax evasion case; June 19 in Paris of a cerebral hemorrhage. [See Vol. IX, p. 336D]

Mrs. Tom J. Pendergast, 68, widow of late Kansas City Democratic boss; June 13 in Kansas City of a virus infection.

Gen. Sir Edward Peter Strickland, 81, World War I hero, "strictest" CO in British Army; June 24 in Snettisham, England.

Carla Toscanini, 73, wife of conductor Arturo Toscanini and manager of his affairs for 53 years; June 23 in Milan of a heart ailment. [See Vol. X, pp. 324C, 263M]

Thomas C. Trueblood, 95, pioneer in teaching of speech in colleges; June 4 in Bradenton, Fla.

Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance, 86, one of Detroit's best-known churchmen; June 12 in Boulder, Colo.

Dana Wallace, 74, lawyer who defended Mrs. Ruth Snyder in the Snyder-Gray murder trial; June 13 in Bay Shore, N.Y.

David Warfield, 84, famous character actor of premotion-picture days; June 27 in New York.

John Wilkinson, 83, inventor of air-cooled engine and other automobile improvements; June 25 in Syracuse, N.Y.

Martha S. Wittnauer, 89, ex-pres. of A. Wittnauer Co. now part of Longines-Wittnauer; June 24 in Palm Beach, Fla.

Leroy A. Wilson, 50, pres. of American Tel. & Tel., world's largest corporation; June 28 in New York. He rose from traffic clerk in 1922 to AT&T pres. in 1948. [See Vol. IX, p. 426E]

SPORTS

Auto Racing. 24-hour Le Mans auto race in Le Mans, France: won June 24 by Peter Walker and Peter Whitehead, Britons, in a Jaguar sports car, averaging a record 93.112 mph. and covering 2,234.6 miles over the 8.4-mile course.

Boxing. World middleweight champ "Sugar" Ray Robinson virtually knocked out German lightheavy champion Gerhardt Hecht twice in Berlin June 24, was disqualified for "foul" punches in the 2d round, then had the Berlin Boxing Comm. rule the bout "no decision" next day. Because of the shower of pop bottles and stones from angry spectators after the fight, Joe Louis June 26 canceled his plans for a Berlin bout. [See pp. 200K-L, 56G]

Bob Murphy, 175½ lbs., of San Diego, scored a TKO over ex-middleweight champ Jake LaMotta, 175 lbs., of the Bronx in the 7th round June 27 in N.Y. [See p. 56G]

Football. Bob Wilkinson, 220-lb. all-star end from UCLA, was signed by the N.Y. Giants June 16.

Golf. $15,000 Inverness best-ball matches in Toledo, Ohio: won June 24 by Roberto De Vicenzo of Buenos Aires, and Henry Ransom of St. Andrews, Ill., for $4,000. [See p. 192J; Vol. X, 232L-M] . . . Western amateur championship in South Bend, Ind.: won June 24 by Frank Stranahan of Toledo. [See Vol. X, p. 176L] . . . Women's Western open in Philadelphia, Pa.: won June 23 by Patty Berg, Phila. [See Vol. X, pp. 344G, 208C]

Horse Racing. Grand Prix de Paris (3-year-olds) at Longchamp June 24: won by Jean Stern's Sicambre, Paul Blanc up, for nearly $70,000. (Margaret Truman, on her first trip to Europe, was one of the spectators.) [See p. 143K-L; Vol. X, 208D]

$5,000 David H. McConnell Memorial Trot at Westbury, L.I. June 22: won by Mr. & Mrs. Harrison Hoyt's Demon Hanover, Wayne Smart up, setting a world's record of 3:06 2/5 for the 1½-mile course. [See Vol. VIII, p. 272E]

Harry Harris, 30, veteran steeplechase rider, was killed while schooling a 3-yr.-old gelding at Aqueduct, N.Y. June 25.

Rowing. Harvard's crew defeated Yale in all 4 races at New London, Conn. June 22 as Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard rowing coach since 1936, retired to become Harvard athletic director July 1. Harvey Love was appointed coach. [See Vol. X, p. 72K-L]

Track & Field. Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. track meet in Seattle June 16: won by U. of Southern California. New NCAA records: 0:13.7 in 120-yd. high hurdles set by Jack Davis, USC; 14′9¾″ pole vault by Don Laz of U. of Ill. USC also led Pacific Coast Conf. to its 2d straight victory over Big Ten in Eugene, Oregon June 19. [See Vol. X, p. 200F-G] . . . Henry Dreyer set a new American mark of 41′7½″ for the 56-pound weight throw in New York June 16.

Los Angeles A.C. won the National AAU track & field championship at Berkeley June 23. Dreyer set a meet record for the 56-pound weight throw, 41′6¾″. Jim Fuchs, world record shotput holder, was beaten for the first time in nearly 3 years after winning 87 straight times. [See p. 136F] . . . Oxford-Cambridge defeated a combined Harvard-Yale track & field team 9-4 in London June 23.

Yachting. Newport-to-Annapolis race June 21: Henry C. Taylor's yawl *Baruna* on corrected time after finishing 24 secs. behind John Nicholas Brown's *Bolero*, which covered the 466 mi. in 86:01:31. [See Vol. X, p. 264K-L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Narcotics 'Epidemic.' A nationwide "epidemic" of juvenile narcotics addiction was reported by addicts, officials and social workers at hearings in Washington, Miami and N.Y. this month. U.S. Narcotics Agent Charles Siragusa told the Senate Crime Investigating Com. June 27 that Charles (Lucky) Luciano and Niccolo Gentile, racketeers deported to Italy, headed the "Mafia mob," which largely controls the U.S. illegal narcotics trade.

Testimony at televised Senate Crime Com. sessions in Washington June 26-27, at state hearings in N.Y.C. June 12-14 and at an American Legion narcotics conference in N.Y.C. June 16-18 indicated that: (1) at least 1,500 and possibly 5,000 of N.Y.C.'s 300,000 high school students are addicts, (2) 30% to 40% of the students in a big Chicago high school and 50% of the teenagers in one section of Harlem (in N.Y.C.) smoke "reefers" (marijuana cigarettes) (an Illinois legislative committee estimated June 20 that 25,000 young people in Chicago use narcotics), (3) children as young as 13 (with cases of 9-year-olds also reported) start the drug habit with marijuana, often "graduate" to heroin and cocaine, turning to crime to get enough money for buying the drugs; (4) narcotics are readily available through illegal sources throughout the U.S., especially in New York where an estimated $100 million worth a year is sold annually and where it has even been reported peddled in high school classrooms; (5) much heroin is coming illegally from Red China.

U.S. Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger told the UP June 17 that Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington and Baltimore also have a wave of juvenile addiction. The field of medicine (doctors, nurses) has a "staggering" number of addicts, Frank Smith, chief of the N.Y. State Health Dept.'s Narcotics Bureau, said June 16.

The 2 leaders of an alleged 35-member dope ring described as the biggest uncovered in 10 years were given the severest narcotics sentences ever meted out in the New York area June 26. Raymond Rosario, 50, got a 15-year jail sentence and was fined $11,000, and Eugene Tramaglino, 35, got 10 years and a $4,000 fine. They were convicted with 12 ring members June 22.

The Senate Crime Com. June 18 introduced a bill to impose mandatory jail sentences of up to 20 years for dope peddling. A law providing a mandatory 15-year sentence for persons who sell narcotics to minors in Connecticut was signed by Gov. John D. Lodge June 19. [See p. 80N]

Crime Probes. Gov. Fuller Warren (D., Fla.) accepted a subpena in Miami June 26 to appear before the Senate Crime Investigating Com. in Washington July 9. He had refused to testify when the committee held hearings in Miami June 21-22 but telegraphed a denial of accepting campaign contributions from gamblers or tolerating gambling. He accused Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor (D., Md.), committee chairman, June 26 of responsibility for gambling, corruption and vice in Baltimore. [See pp. 192L, 184K]

James "Smiling Jimmy" Sullivan resigned as Sheriff of Dade County (Miami) June 18 as the Senators were about to investigate why Gov. Warren reinstated him despite an indictment for failing to enforce gambling laws. He proved a balky witness in Miami June 22. [See p. 141B-C]

The Senate voted June 25 to cite George S. May, owner of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club near Chicago, for contempt for defying the Senate committee recently [see p. 109A-B]. (Attorney Richard Moser of Summit, N.J. was named new chief counsel of the committee May 10.) [See p. 141C]

A 2-month investigation of Pittsburgh's coal & street lighting contracts by a special grand jury in Pittsburgh ended June 27 with a recommendation for indictment of Mayor David L. Lawrence, 6 other city officials, the Broadway Maintenance Corp. of N.Y. and 3 officers. [See p. 56M]

Plane Crash. All 40 persons aboard were killed when a Pan American 4-engine Constellation en route from Dakar to New York crashed June 22 4 mi. SW. of Sanoye, Liberia. [See 200N]